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Selected Miscellany.

A CAPITAL SPEECH.

Follies of the Present Congress.

The following is the speech of Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, July 7, 1862;

the public press to the people of the United States. That address has provoked a great deal of controversy and has been assailed with great violence. It has disturbed the peace of mind of sleepless nights. They have fretted away their hours here in assaults upon it. Their assertions dignity of reason, but descend to the contemp-

trines contained in that address, have singled out never entertained, are covertly and secretly in that address and that the public should be guarded against it, because of these supposed walk it, though I have to trudge it alone.

In the anxiety of the "shoddy" politicians to page of faithful history. assail that address, the other objection to it is that it does not denounce the rebellion and abuse the the address is guilty of the treasonable act of assail that address, the other objection to it is that rebels. Each thought and section of that docu- calling attention to the necessity of economy in ment is for the preservation of the Constitution. for the maintenance of law, for constitutional liberty. If the Constitution is preserved and the mated or insinuated, here and elsewhere, that no law maintained, the rebellion will be put down, man is loyal who complains of speculation or exfor it is in violation of both and destructive of travagance in the expenditure of public money.

by siege. Skill in the officers, endurance, courdanger from those who were plundering the treaage, drill, discipline among the men, are necessury to its overthrow. All the men, all the money Believing that it was wrong to plu that was asked for, and more, have been freely lie money in this hour of my country's need, and given to the President. He has had millions of that economy was necessary, I have said so, and men from whom to select commanders. He has still adhere to that opinion. the power to make and unmake Generals. If the I am grieved to hink that all this ado on the

singular character. A gentleman from Massa- ury, by bringing the Government back to rigid chusetts objects to any restoration of the Demo- economy. I had supposed, until recently, that cratic party to power, because, he says, it would this was the proper way to aid the Administrabring back the Buchanau men into place, and tion, to help them put down the rebellion and they have been condemned by a strong and cor- preserve the Government. I am mistaken if you rect public opinion. (I quote from memory, and | do not find this the true and indispensable policy not the words of the gentleman, but the substance | to control your actions in future. and meaning) I propose to look a little into this There is one single other point to which I wish matter. Elsewhere it has been said that this ad to allude, and I will then take my seat. It is dress was a Buchanan movement. During the said, both here and elsewhere, that no member canvass of 1860 the supporters of Lincoln and is loyal who did not support the tax bill as it Breckinridge were very complimentary, if not passed this House. I am ready to defend that cordial toward each other. The Lincoln man vote here or elsewhere; I feel no uneasiness upon said, "I am a Republican, and consequently I am opposed to both wings of the Democracy; but fense by saying that, if the statements as to our the true Democratic ground is that slavery had indebtedness and expenditures as made by the the right to go everywhere, if the Constitution | Secretary of the Treasury, by the gentlemen protects it anywhere. You Douglas men are (Mr. Dawes and Mr. McPherson) are true, we wrong in calling yourselves Democrats at all, for do not need the vast amount that will be you do not pretend to defend slavery; and to be a raised under this bill. If the Secretary of the Democrat is to be in favor of slavery." The Treasury has not made a truthful statement in Breckinridge man would say, "There are but two this regard, he should not have control of the partiest, the Democratic and the Republican; amount, vast as it will be, which you propose to the Administration and those opposed to it. If raise. we ever quit the Democratic party, we go into the Republican; we oppose all such doctrines as those factory to my mind for the vote given, that I advocated by Mr. Douglas." And if the speaker shall hereafter elaborate and only briefly allude appened to live a little south of Mason's and to now. Dixon's line, he would go into a glorification of The amendments made by the Senate in some the becuties and glories of slavery, and denounce respects greatly improved the bill, in others made Douglas as a worse Abolitionist than Hale or it more objectionable. The principle upon which Sammer or 6 d lings. Thus things stood at the the bill is based is erroneous and wrong. By your efection of 1860. We were routed at every tariff as now arranged, and your tax bill as it point; Mr. Lincoln was triumphantly and consti-tationally elected. The camp followers of Buch-falls mainly and heavily upon the laborer and anan, or course, looked out for themselves, producer, not upon capital, which is capable to They were not Democrats from conviction. They pay and should be made to pay. Under the ope are the "place men," waiters on Providence. ration of the tariff as it now exists, the poor la The great body of the Breckhridge party North never intended to be betrayed into hostility to the Description. The leaders intended than the richest man in New England. Under otherwise. But, sir, it is strange to hear this objection come from any Republican that Buchanan which I cast my vote, some persons in my dismen should never again be called to office. Who is the present Secretary of War, and what have treasury as the man worth his many millions in been his political associations and antecedents? the city of New York. Wealth, in great emer-fresh from Buchanan's Cabinet, he has been gencies like this, should pay the taxes; individu called into that of Mr. Lincoln, next to the Pres | als fight the battles. ident the most important position now in this country. With energy, and doubtless some abil-

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, in check sixty thousand men, and then aids in de feating a fourth division at Richmond. Mr. Campbell-I would inquire what four ar-

mies have been whipped?

Mr. Richardson-Fremont, Banks, Shields and I fear McClellan's army had the worst of the OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. fight before Richmond. The Secsetary introduces the Austrian war tactics which Napoleon exploded long ago, and made their failure so plain that ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, ded long ago, and made then latter so plant divisions of our army were and are so scattered, that no two of them can co operate together, and when the great battle at Richmond took place,

three divisions which should have aided to win it were inactive, and not in a situation to aid in any particular. The future may reveal the wisdom of this strategy; at present it is not perceptible. The rebel commander could not have arranged Another of Buchanan's Cabinet, and one of

army intrusted to his management. One of the most servile of Mr. Buchanan's followers, and one of the most ardent of the supporters of Breckinridge, General Butler, has had intrusted to him another division of the army. He has gained more notoriety by his order at New Orleans than he has won fame by his sword. This General cast his vote forty-nine times at Charleston to make Jefferson Davis a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and by Natices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up his course there did more than any one else-Ca leb Cushing always excepted - to induce the Southern leaders to take the first step in rebellion Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Southern leaders to take the first step in rebellion Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double by leaving that Convention. General Shield, but recently in command of a division in Virginia, was another of Breckinridge's supporters The Chairman of the Breckinridge Central Committo be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in tee, during the contest of 1860, has an important command in the army in South Carolina. During that political contest, Judge Douglas, satisfied that he had no chance for success, and that Mr. Lincoln would be elected, took the stump for a single purpose; that purpose was to produce accord and unanimity everywhere, that the person elected according to the Constitution should be inaugurated and administer the Government. His canvass during 1860 had this purpose and none other. For the utterance of these sentiments, Mr. Chairman Stevens characterized Judge Douglas as a "mountebank."

Two provisional Governors have been appoint ed. One of them, Governor Johnson, was a warm, decided, unbending Breckinridge supporter; and for his election traversed the State of Ten nessee. The Administration does not indorse the sentiment that Breckinridge men may not and uld not be called to place and power. Du the last campaign in the State of New York. Daniel S. Dickinson was nominated and elected a Defense of the Democratic Congres- Attorney General by the Republican party. He sionat Address and an Expose of the was one of the genuine Buchanan and Breckin ridge men. It is true he never held office by apcointment from Buchanan, but that was not his (Dickinson's) fault. He was, in days gone by, a great worshiper of those now in rebellion. has expressed regret that he was not born in Virginia; and if you can call to a place as responsi-A short time ago some fifteen gentlemen is ble as that of Attorney General of the State of sued an address over their own signatures through New York such a man, I think it does not become you to speak or write about Buchanan or Breckinridge men here or elsewhere being called to power. You would not hesitate a moment to call Buchanan himself to any position in this many gentlemen upon this floor, caused them country, if thereby you could advance your own selfish ends and purposes.

I have not alluded to these appointments to in opposition to that address do not rise to the civil and military offices, and to the election of an Attorney General in New York for the pur tible resort of those who can not reply to an pose of finding fault. I have no complaint to argument, and therefore are driven to ribaldry make; none whatever; and if I had, it would be unavailing and useless. I do not complain, and shall not. I have called attention to these appointments to relieve the address from an unjust some one whose name is attached to it; find fault imputation sought to be cast upon it. Sir, it is with some opinions which he does or does not en- said the address meets with but little public favor; tertain, or some pretended speech of his, swear that it is not popular. About that we will see he is the author; that all of his speches which hereafter. It is what I conceived, as did each were never made, or those opinions that were one who signed it, to be right and proper; that it

Popular favor generally comes to correct con-That address is nothing more or less than a clusions sooner or late. On its march it often complication of the opinions and views of some of consigns the hero of to-day to exile to morrow the most eminent men that have adorned this In passion it sometimes condemns to the block or country. For the arrangement of these views I scaffold the guilty and the innocent. Reparation for the wrong done to innocence is made in the

public expenditures. It is true this is more by insinuation than by direct charges. It is inti-I had supposed that the reports of the committee If the rebellion could be put down by denunci- of this House, of the Senate, of the commission ation, the Abolitionists and those who are en- appointed by the President, composed as it was of gaged in plundering the treasury in and out of men eminent for ability, integrity, and patriotism, Congress, would have accomplished this work was intended to suppress peculations upon the long ago. They have exhausted the vocabulary treasury, and that all men were doing a public of invective and exhausted the subject, but by service who aided in bringing the public mind to these means have won no victories nor accom- condemn such practices. From the course of deplished any beneficial results. They have done bate here, and from the tenor of newspaper arti no more towards success, but as much, I grant, cles from the press in your interest, it seems that as the Chinese do towards victories when in war doubts are entertained of the loyalty of men who they beat goings to scare and make faces to terri- expose and denounce larcenies from or frauds fr their adversaries. The plunderer of the pub-lic treasury is the londest in words to denounce quent friend from Indiana has been suspected berebellion and the boldest in professions of loyalty. cause he had the audacity to charge that thefts It is cheap and safe service, and in every country | bad been committed upon the treasury, and that our expenditures were enormous each day. Nei-The walls of Jericho were overthrown by the ther the Demecratic address nor the speech of blowing of ram's horns, but history furnishes no Mr. Voorhees charges one half of what is alother instance of warfare carried successfully on leged by the Holt commission, the Van Wyck by such means. Certain it is, this rebellion can committee, by Republican members upon this not be put down by denunciation. It can not be floor, and in the Senate. Both here and in the bellowed down. It must be put down by armies, Senate it has been said by Republican members with the sword, by the bayonet, by battles, and and Republican Senators that we were in more

Believing that it was wrong to plunder the pub

rebellion has not been cru-hed sooner the misfor- part of Republicans about prodigality and to pretone is not chargeable to the failure of the Demo- vent fraud was a mere sham to deceive the pub cratic Address to denounce the rebellion and the lic. I confess I do not comprehend how we can embarrass the Administration by exposing and But, sir, another objection is made of a very denouncing fraud and peculation upon the treas-

ity, he sets himself rapidly to work to scatter our armies under different commanders, so that a massed corps of rebels under Jackson of twenty-five or thirty thousand men defeats three divisions of our army under as many Generals, holds the cents of t

In Illinois, we raise of corn nearly six times as the headquarters of the corps.

many bushels as you raise in all New England Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the six New England States together with New York; shall hereafter be organized as follows: Each in the six Northwestern States of Indiana, Illinois. Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, about six times as much. A part of this is manufacured into whisky, and it finds a market at one regimental quartermaster, one regimental the best, too, General Dix, has a division of the home and abroad; it is a cheap article, selling commissary, one sergeant major, one quarter-

> of insurance companies, bank dividends, &c., scribe. parrel; upon piano fortes, four dollars apiece. A | States, or adhered to their enemies by

so much mischief to the country, to civilization | the army and volunteers.

The Enlistment Law.

BILL to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress in Medical Purveyors and Storekeepers shall give surrections and repel invasions, approved Feb- bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War

of, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the sercall the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue tucky: authorized in such cases to make all necessary ing conclusions, viz: rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the 1. Resolved, That the Constitution and the States according to representative population. militia, when so called into service, shall be or- proper to that end.

authorized by law to raise, to accept the services | lion.

United States service, except as to service bounty, Union. half at the expiration of their enlistment.

approved by the President.

rank, pay and emoluments, each, of a Major of scheme. cavalry, who shall perform the duties of Judge 5. That the many and great victories lately

to be executed: Provided, That the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be 6. That the doctrine of the secessionists and tial: And provided, further, That, in the event of sented in Congress, are alike inconsistent with there being no Brigade Commander, the pro-ceedings aforesaid, shall be submitted for ap-proval to the commanding officer of the post.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That each the value. In 1860, in Illinois alone, the value of animals slaughtered was over fifteen millions. army corps shall have the following officers, and In the six New England States together the val- no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute ue was less than fifteen millions and a half. The the staff of the commander thereof: one assistentire tax upon this head would come from the ant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one Northwest and none from the East Under the commissary of subsistence, and one assistant bill as it passed the House, the tax upon policies inspector general, who shall bear, respectively, of insurance falls heavily upon us. Upon trans-fers of real estate, as that changes hands frequent assigned from the army or volunteer force by the y in new settled countries-and in old settled President. Also, three aides de camp, one to communities the changes are but seldom-the bear the rank of major, and two to bear the rank burden again is with us. I might occupy the House in citing similar cases; one other is deemed and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ed sufficient at this time. Under the bill as it upon the recommendation of the commander of passed this House, you levied a duty of fifteen the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in cents upon each gallon of whisky manufactured, each army corps shall, in addition to his other without regard to its value when manufactured. duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at

together, and nearly three times as much as the cavalry forces in the service of the United States usually at from twelve to twenty cents per gal-lon. By the bill as it passed the House, no draw-hospital stewards, one saddler sergeant, one chief back was allowed for that sent abroad. The trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, tax as fixed by this House destroyed the manu- and each regiment shall consist of twelve com facture in the Northwest, and would have driven panies or troops, and each company or troop shall into Canada every manufacturer from that seclieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieu Sir, in the six Northwestern States that I have tenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster seralready named, with a population of over five geant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, million people, we have no member upon the eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or Committee of Ways and Means, while New Eng- blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner and sev land, with a population of a little over three mil- enty eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the lions, has two members; New York, with a pop- regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries, to be taken from their respective regimembers on that committee. The Committee of ments: Provided, That vacancies caused by this Ways and Means originate and report the tax organization shall not be considered as original,

and tariff bills, and I venture the assertion that but shall be filled by regular promotion.

where any tax is assessed upon an article manufactured in New England, a duty equal to the tax President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reis placed in the tariff bill, so that the price may ceive into the service of the United States, for be increased to the consumer, and thus the New the purpose of constructing entrenchmen.s, or England manufacturer be safe. I will add, sir, performing camp service, or any other labor, or one thing more: All of New England's interests any military or naval service for which they may are particularly guarded; when tax is to be laid be found competent, persons of African descent, upon things in which they are particularly inter- and such persons shall be enrolled and organized ested it is lightly touched. For instance, you under such regulations, not inconsistent with the levy a duty of three per cent. upon the dividends | Constitution and laws, as the President may pre-

and by your tax every hundred dollars' worth of SEC 13. And be it further enacted, That when tallow candles pays to the Government \$4 50 tax, any man or boy of African descent, who, by the while one hundred dollars' worth of diamond pay laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to only three dollars. Upon lager beer, as the bill any person who, during the present rebellion, has passed the House, there was a tax of a dollar per levied war or borne arms against the United barrel of beer is worth about four dollars. The them aid or comfort, shall reader any such sertax was twenty-five cents on the dollar; on the vice as is provided for in the first section of this piano forte one per cent, on the dollar, upon the act, be, his mother and his wife and children. average. As the law now exists, there is no duty shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, upon pianos and fifty cents upon the dollar's or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithworth of lager. I might run this parallel through, standing. Provided, That the mother, wife and It is not important that I should do so now. It children of such man or boy of African descent. s said we can remedy whatever of wrong there | shall not be made free by the operation of this is in this bill at the next session of Congress. In- act, except where such mother, wife or children deed this is the prompt and ready reply when any owe service or labor to some person who, during measure is urged or passed to which objection is the present rebellion, has borne arms against the made. If wisdom in legislation is exercised, if United States, or adhered to their enemies by just and necessary acts are, and unjust and un- giving them aid or comfort.

equal ones are made just and equal, we must look | Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That the to some future Congress. For one, I have no expenses incurred to carry this act into effect hope from the present Congress, who have done | shall be paid out of the general appropriation for

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all I hope, I trust, I believe there is public vir. persons who have been or shall be hereafter entue and intelligence enough among the people rolled in the service of the United States under to repair in some degree the errors and follies this act, shall receive the pay and rations now althis Congress has committed. If there is not, lowed by law to soldiers, according to their re-the future of our country is dark and gloomy spective grades: Provided, that persons of African descent, who, under this law, shall be employed, shall receive \$10 per month one ration, \$3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing. SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the

ruary 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory there- may require, with security to be approved by resentatives of the United States, of America in The Meeting of Conservative Members of Congress -- Declaration of Princi-

The following are the resolutions adopted vice of the United States, he may specify in his at the meeting of conservative members of Congress, presided over by Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ken-

to serve for and during the term so specified, un- | Feeling the great weight of our responsibility less sooner discharged by command of the Presi as members of Congress, we have met in no par dent. If by reason of defects in existing laws, ty spirit nor for any party purpose, but for the or in the execution of them, in the several States. purpose of deliberating and consulting together or any of them, it shall be found necessary to how we may best perform our constitutional duprovide for enrolling the militia and otherwise ties in the present great and perilous crisis of our outting this act into execution, the President is country's fate, and we have come to the follow-

militia shall in all cases include all able bodied Union and the laws must be preserved and mainmale citizens between the ages of eighteen and tained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the our duty to vote for all measures necessary and

ganized in the mode prescribed by law for volun- 2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the more war, or acts of war, should be prosecuted President be, and he is hereby authorized, in ad- or done than are necessary and proper for the dition to the volunteer forces which he is now prompt and complete suppression of the rebel-

of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of parts of the Union, bound together inseparably nine months, unless sooner discharged. And by the Constitution of the United States; that every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions | none of them can cease to exist as such so long of this section shall receive his first month's pay, as that Constitution survives; and that it is the and also \$25 as bounty, upon the mustering of exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order his company or regiment into the service of the and direct their own domestic affairs. While the United States, for three years, or during the war, rebellion, therefore, has not annulled or destroyed except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the the constitutional relations of the so called "sesame are extended to, and are hereby declared to ceding States" to the Federal Government, neithembrace the volunteers to be raised under the er has it divested those States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belong-SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for ing to them as members of the Federal Union. the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry | The actual exercise of those rights and powers now in the United States service, the President may for a time be interrupted or obstructed by be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the ser- rebellion, and some illegitimate authority, it may vices of volunteers, in such numbers as may be be, substituted in its place, but, so soon as that presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if rebellion is suppressed, those States will be ennot sooner discharged. And such volunteers, titled as of right, to resume the exercise of all when mustered into the service, shall be in all re- the rights and powers, dignities and immunities, spects upon a footing with similar troops in the which properly belong to them as States of this

which shall be \$50, one half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other President and Congress and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Judge Advocate and the laws, and for that purpose only. It was General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a | a great and noble purpose, high above any mere Colonel of Cavalry, to whose office shall be re- sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired turned, for revision, the records and proceedings and united in its support all loyal men of every of all courts martial and military commissions, creed, party and section. At the call of the Govand where a record shall be kept of all proceed- ernment a mighty army-the noblest and most ings had thereupon. And no sentence of death patriotic-sprung at once into the field, and is or imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be car-ried into execution until the same shall have been Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and un-SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there generous to give any new character or direction may be appointed by the President, by and with to the w.r., for the accomplishment of any other the advice and consent of the Senate, for each than its first great purpose, and especially for the army in the field, a Judge Advocate, with the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional

Advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the Judge Advopower of our Government, give us the pleasing SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That hereafter assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon ter all offenders in the army charged with offenses be brought to a close, should the proper objects now punishable by a regimental or garrison court martial, shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offense and order the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his pro-ceedings and submit the same to the Brigade Commander, who, upon the approval of the pro-ceedings of such field officer, shall order the same

will tend to bring back cordial reconciliation and

inflicted by a regimental or garrison court mar- of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now repreproval to the commanding officer of the post.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all offithe Apolitionists—will leave to the country but cers who have been mustered into the service of little hope of the speedy restoration of union or the United States as battalion Adjutants and peace if the schemes of confiscation, emancipa Quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the tion and other unconstitutional measures, which War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law, soull be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in

United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is here'ny authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offense, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offense by the verdict of a jury, and that all such offense by the people.

That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offense, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offense by the verdict of a jury, and that all such offense by the people.

of which they have not been convicted upon due looms up in their imaginations of a fatal ship trial by a jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to wreck, with no life boat and no shore. oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for To all such hearts the story of Paul and the such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atro- forting power. The old lady who was in the carcity, nor is there any such justification as "State riage when the horses were running away, said necessity" known to our Government or laws. she had perfect trust in Providence till the har The Constitution affording ample powers for the ness broke, and then she gave right up. Her preservation of the Government, and being alike trust ended just where it was her duty to begin to adapted to a state of peace and of war, its re- trust, if she had not begun before. So long as

passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden resolution," and which declared: "That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any have exhausted their last efforts, and have given purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the up all hope of safety; not in the sullen contempt purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the of fate with which the Indian folds his arms and rights of established institutions of those States, rushes down the rapids to his doom when he can but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Umon with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

9. That the Constitution confers powers adeaway with the Constitution, is a pretension as obey, groundless as it is odious, and is to be utterly conown liberty, or for the Constitution of his coun-J. J. CRITTENDEN.

President of the Meeting. S. S. Cox, Secretary of the Meeting.

A Question of Veracity.

It is as common as the day for the Abolitionists here to urge that President Lincoln is heartily in favor of their destructive measures. Wendell Phillips says this in public; says in so many words that the President advised public meetings in favor of emancipation, and said that when public opinion is ripe for it, he would issue a freedom proclamation. We heard him make these decarations. And Charles Sumner, in his "private letter," lately printed, endeavors to satisfy an Abolition inquirer that the President is Abolition to the core! He gives this as from private conversation with him! He says specifically: "I am earth. happy to let you know that he (the President) has no sympathy with Stanley in his absurd wickother acts of turning our camps into a hunting ground for slaves. He repudiates both positive This is a wicked misrepresentation by Sumfier. But passing this, let us look at such state-

ner speak truly as to the President's views? Is he warranted in speaking thus? Now it happens that while Sumner was writing his wretchedly nauseous letter, Gov. Stanley was making a patriotic and excellent speech at Washngton, North Carolina, to the people gathered from seventeen counties who came within the Federal lines on purpose to hear him-the disloyal as well as the loyal being, for two weeks previous, invited by public notice to hear him. and assured of protection. This made the meeting a marked occasion. At such a time, the accredited representative of the Government-not of any party but of the United States-would be careful of his words. What he said, therefore, is

ment as a question of veracity. Does Mr. Sum

Now, the great point that Gov. Stanley makes is, that President Lincoln and the Government mean to stand by the Constitution as it is; and over and over again he assured the people that the President "was no Abolitionist." As to the President's official declarations, Gov. Stanley's the slaves?" As to the President's feelings towards the South, Gov. Stanley's words are: "Mr. Lincoln is no Abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got." As to himself, Gov. Stanley says: "I am no agent of abolition Generals. When required to be such, I will leave you, and return with a heavy heart." These are sentences spoken to representatives of seventeen counties

of North Carolina. If the English language can do it, Gov. Stanley gave assurances that President Lincoln was not an Abolitionist, or not with Sumper in his mad schemes. Now, who is to be credited-Charles Sumper or Edward Stanley? The one writes to the people of Massachusetts words which, if they have any meaning, convey the impression that President Lincoln is in favor of the emancipation policy. Edward Stanley tells the people of North Carolina that the President is no emanci-

called upon to carry out such a policy, he will leave the State. Mr. Sumner gets up in the Senate, presents the wildest vagaries, and advocates the most sweep July 19, 1862, for the purpose of nominating caning measures, and prates of their being constitu tional! His last urging was to shut out Virginia because its Constitution recognized slaves! Where does he get the power to mould the local institutions of the States? There is no possible way that here he can, as he so absurdly does on every occasion, lug in the "war power," "military necessity," that he prates about, but does not understand; for Western Virginia is safe in the Hattabaugh were chosen Secretaries. Union. It is a fundamental principle acted on long before the Constitution, and interwoven into sentation was fixed at one for every twenty votes of local control. Slavery is a local thing, having relations, in the communities that tolerate it, with all the social arrangements of society-with la- 7; Center 10; Beech Creek 6; Highland 6; Eel bor, internal police, property—yea, a thing of life and death. It is for the communities that ton 6, Stafford 3; Cass 5; Washington 4; Jefferhave it to deal with it, though we may hope they will take measures to remove slavery by gradual emancipation, yet we have no right to interfere with such communities. But Sumner practically disregards all this. He makes nothing of interfering in every way. And has the unblushing coolness to tell the people of Massachusetts that President Lincoln is with him in his palpably unconstitutional schemes.-Boston Post.

From the New York Observer.

We Let Her Drive. When the ship in which Paul was sailing towards Rome could not bear up into the wind, the writer of the carrative says "we let her drive." When the tempestuous wind called Euroclydon arose, and the help of man was vain, they left the vessel to the mercy of the elements, driving before the storm. They did what they could, even after they let her drive. They "undergirded the ship." They "struck sail." used helps." They "lightened the ship," and finally "cast out with their own hands the tackling;" and when they had at last made fast with Holt. four anchors, in the midst of the darkness and tempest, they wished for the day.

son of deep and delightful comfort in the story of Paul's shipwreck and deliverance. Those who all is well, that the war is a great blessing, that prosperity of our form of Government: Therethe country will be all the better for the loss of fore, blood, are not the men who need comfort from Resolved. That we will pledge ourselves to rethe word of God. They are well enough con through the clouds and storm that now fill the y. They may have every reasonable ground of infidence that the arms of the Government will be victorious over the enem es of the country, and that rebellion will be finally crushed But they see in the future no evidence that the power. day of re-union and fraternal love is at hand; no evidence that the spirit of forbearance and con ciliation is to be extended as the only basis on on the part of the leading men of the hour to revolutionize the Government, to subvert the relation to the leading to men and serious determination as set up by our fathers, but to humanity a large.

Resolved, That while we are willing to men all the demands of our Government for the pro-Constitution as it now is, and to inaugurate a form all the demands of our Government for the prosof Government hitherto unknown to our history. These are the feelings which now possess the minds of many thoughtful men. They are apprehensive that the war is to be the end of the republic. The fierce Eurociydon is raging, and if the war under the Constitution we protest against the perversion of the people's money to the purchase of negroes, either in the District of Columbia or in the Southern States, or for the feeding or clothing of the worthless contrabunds inside our lines, while our own solutions. ken pieces of the ship, they would have more comfort than they get now in the prospect that

ship that carried him ought to come with comstrictions are binding at all times and in all conditions of our country.

8. That the foregoing resolutions are in explanation and reaffirmation of the resolution and not to let our hearts be troubled.

Let her drive. Not in the reckless spirit with which those words are often used by the vulgar and wicked; not in the desperation of those who have exhausted their last efforts, and have given of fate with which the Indian folds his arms and no louger stem the current.

Not with such a spirit should the Christian patriot be inspired, in such a time of national perplexity and distress as this. But looking away from man, who is not only unable to save, but is the cause of the danger, he should fix his quate to all the purposes of peace and of war; hope in the Providence of God, and let the ship that it is the same in war and in peace, on the drive on. A father's hand—our Father's hand hattle field as in the halls of Congress, and ought is on the helm. We are in the midst of rocks to be sacredly observed everywhere and at all and counter currents, and raging seas and dantimes; and the presumpt yous idea that has been gerous coasts, with conflicting councils among advanced by some of the abolition leaders of the officers, and a dreadful storm all around us, Congress, that the existence of war invests Con- and no sun or stars to be seen, but the ship is in gress with despotic power, and of course does the hollow of His hand whom the winds and seas

What destiny is before this people is known to demned by every man who has any regard for his God only. But He will assuredly carry us through this storm and bring us into port. Excent we abide in the ship we can not be saved. It is our duty, one and all, to stand by the ship; to cast overboard everything that endangers its safety; especially all our prejudices and quarrels and sectional alienations of personal ambition, and even the tackling of the ship, every party organization which we have hitherto depended on as essential to the working of the ship, while with one heart and mind we address ourselves to the single purpose of saving the State, restoring the Union and getting into a port of peace. And if we see no signs of day, still we may let the ship drive on. God knows where we are going, and with Him we are safe. He is able to save, and if the ship goes to fragments, He can yet bring us all to land and make our wreck the salvation of liberty and the glory of the whole

> Democratic Meeting in North Town-ship, Boone County. The meeting was called to order by Henry Lucus, Esq., who proposed Wm. Taylor, Esq., as

Mr. Taylor, on taking his seat, stated the object of the meeting to be the reorganization of the Democratic party in this township and to inaugurate such measures as may enable the party to triumph at the ballot box in the coming elec-

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Horace Walter was appointed Secretary on motion of Wm. J. Laughner. J. W. Nichol, Esq., was introduced to the meeting and ably addressed it on the stirring events of the day, scathing Republicanism and

its heresies most effectually and hurling aside the slanderous charges of disloyalty heaped upon Democrats, and by the power of his eloquence proving the Democratic party to be the only true Union party now in existence. He was listened to by a large and attentive audience. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Horace Walter was called for and responded in a brief address, introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Democratic Club be organized in this township, and that the Chair appoint a committee consisting of four members to draft a Constitution for the government of the Club, words are: "Has he not said over and over again that he had no constitutional right to emancipate of a Constitution for Clubs," recommended by the State Democratic Central Committee, and report on the same at such time as the adjournment of this meeting may indicate.

Henry Lucas, Esq , was then called for. He responded by addressing the meeting in a glowprofound interest, and they produced a marked effect, resulting in the success of the object for the accomplishment of which the meeting had been called. It was a complete vindication of the loyalty of the Democrats of this vicinity, and a triumph of truth over falsehood.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in August at 2 o'clock P. M. WM. TAYLOR, Pres't. HORACE WALTER, Sec.

Greene County Democratic Conven-

pationist, and that whenever he (Stanley) is Pursuant to notice from the Central Committee, the Democracy of Greene county met in Mass Convention at Bloomfield on Saturday, didates for county offices, appointing delegates to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Conven-

tions, and giving such expression to their opin-ions upon the political questions of the day as to them might seem best. On motion of Dr. J. M. Humphreys, Chairman of the Central Committee, Hon. John Jones was called to the Chair, and Hughes East and Isaac

society, that domestic or local things are matters | cast for Thomas A. Hendricks in 1860, and one for every fraction over ten, as follows: That Richland be entitled to 6 votes; Taylor 8; Jackson son 2; Total 74.

> On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of one from each township to draft resolutions ex-pressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of H. Eurns, D. Ledgerwood, E. Riley, E. S. Stone, J. Crawford, J. P. McIntosh, W. S. Bays, Wm. Dixon, Geo. McGarr. A. Humpbreys, A. Waggoner, J. J. Benefield, J. Carpenter, J. W. Slinkard and E. R. Buckner On motion of Hon. A. Humphreys, every Dem-

> ocrat in the county was appointed delegate to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Conven-The convention then adjourned for refreshments, to meet at the fair grounds at I o'clock.

Convention met, and after a short, earnest and patriotic address by Hon. George W. Moore, of Owen county. proceeded to ballot for candidates whereupon Dr. J. M. Humphreys was nominated for Representative; for Treasurer, Dan. A. Bynaur; for Sheriff, John D. Killian; for Commissioner, J. F. Jamison; for Coroner, Dr. M. L.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, which was read and unanimous-In the storm that is now beating upon our ship | ly adopted; of State, in the dangers dark and dreadful that

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Greene county threaten the country of our love, there is a les- are, as they have ever been, in favor of the Coustitution as it is and the Union as it was, and are opposed alike to secessionism and Abolitionism have not fears of the future, who are sure toat as being equally dangerous to the harmony and

newed and more vigorous efforts for the perpetutented with things as they are, and perhaps have ome to think "the worse the better." But there Federal Constitution, and for the election to Conare others and more who do not see the way clear gress of such patriots as Hon. Dan. W. Voorhees and his co-laborers in Congress who have the nerve to apprise the Abolitionists that this Goverument was established for white men and not for negroes, and the nerve also to denounce the frauds and corruptions practiced by the party in

which union in such a country as ours can be Union of these States, as formed by our revolumaintained; no evidence that union is desired by | tionary fathers, by compromise or otherwise, yet thousands who are the most active in urging on we hold that any man or party that would viothe war for the Union; no signs of the prevalence of that spirit which is the fruit of the Holv Spirit, meekness, gentleness and love. But they do see in the halls of national counsel, and in the pulpits, and in the newspapers, and in the new unworthy of public confidence, and should be pits, and in the newspapers, and in the new leagues and associations which are formed from held by all not only enemies to our Government, as set up by our fathers, but to humanity at

ecution of the war under the Constitution we

Resolved. That we hereby tender to the soldiers of this country who have sacrificed the comforts and quiet of home and gone forth to imperil their health and lives upon the battlefield for the sake of the Constitution and the Union our earnest and heartfelt sympathies, and we hereby pledge ourselves to render all aid in our power for the comfort of them and their families. Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and ratify the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January,

WHOLE NO. 1,203.

On motion the delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Terre Haute on the 22d inst., were instructed to vote as a unit for Hon.

On motion of H. C. Hill the State Sentinel and all the papers in the 7th Congressional District be requested to publish the proceedings of this

After which, Hon. A. Humphreys being loudly called for, came forward and made a short, fitting and patriotic speech; whereupon the Convention. which was the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious ever before held in this county, ad-JOHN JONES, Chairman. HUGHES EAST, ISAAC HATTABAUGH, Secretaries

From the Cincinnati Price Current, July 23.

Financial and Commercial Summary
for the past week.

The rise in the value of specie and the decline
of Government securities, have been the absorbing topics of the week, financially; and the rebel demonstration in the way of guerrilla bands in Kentucky and Tennessee, the leading ones in the community generally, and produced considerable

alarm throughout the city. A large demand for exchange arose about the middle of the week from parties desiring to transfer their funds to the East, which put up the rate 14 per cent., but Morgan's band having been chased off, this advance we lost towards the close. Gold advanced to 20@21 premium and silver to 10@12, and the market for the former very much agitated. There is no doubt that gold will continue to go up until the Government troops strike a decisive blow against the rebels in Virginia. Halleck, Pope, Mitchell and Sigel, the leading commanders in the successful spring campaign in the West, are all in Virginia now, maturing plans to retrieve the defeat of McClellan, and there are grounds for hoping that this will be done before the summer is over. Pope has already made bold demonstrations toward Rich-

Before the adjournment of Congress, a law was passed making postage stamps a currency and a legal tender, and providing for their rewas done to meet the wants of the community consequent upon the high price of silver, and its withdrawal from circulation. Were it not for the strong probability that these stamps will be counterfeited extensively, this is an admirable arrangement, thus completing a national paper currency from one cent to one dollar, and superseding the use of coin, as a corrency, altogether. The penalty for consterfeiting postage stamps is very severe, we believe, but this will hardly deter enterprising thieves. The quotations for exchange and coin, at the close last evening, were as fol

The rise in gold and sterling exchange continues to be felt in all kinds of foreign goods, and such articles of domestic produce as can be ship ped to foreign countries, and prices of all such further advanced within the week. Flour, grain, pork, lard, tallow are all h'gher-fully ten per

The new tariff has stimulated the advance in some articles of foreign goods. Foreigners are still pressing American stocks, railway, State and Federal, on the market, and the wonder is that the decline has not been greater; but it is costing them a large sum to tran fer their funds out of the country, and it will cost even more than this, for gold will not stop at present rates, while the speculators in Wall street have such a splendid fulcrum as the present 'position of the "Army of the Potomac" for their levers, to elevate the price

The weather has been all that could have been desired for the growing crop: hot and moist, with out as much rain as would injure the wheat now in shock. The temperature in the day time has ranged from 78 to 95.

A fair activity has prevailed in business gen erally, and prices of some articles have advanced Flour came in slowly, and there being no stock of consequence on hand, and quite a good de-mand from the Government bakers, prices advanced fully 50c per brl., closing at \$4 15@4 25 for superfine, \$4 35a4 50 for extra, and \$4 50a 4 75 for family and fancy. Wheat, owing to the trouble in Kentucky, arrived very sparingly, and prices advanced to 85a88c for red, and 90a95c for white, the market closing very firm and rather buoyant. Oats advanced to 3516a36. Corn de-clined to 27c. Rye dull at 45c. Whisky has dragged heavily during the week, and prices declined lc, but at the close holders attempted to recover this decline, but did not succeed. The market is heavy, and there are evidences that the speculative demand has ceased.

About the middle of the week a demand arose for mess pork, and 3,000 barrels sold at \$9a9 50, including 600 barrels on Monday and yesterday at the latter rate. There was likewise an active demand for lard of all descriptions, and the sales add up to 1,200 barrels and tierces, and 2,200 kegs, at 63/471/6c for butchers'; 71/471/6c for ordinary, and 8c for prime leaf and 81/4c for keg. For manufacturers' stock the demand has been very active and in excess of the supply.

There has been no demand for nor nothing done in bulk pork or bacon, and prices are nomi nal, though holders are firmer, and the contracts made with the Government were at rather higher prices. Bacon shoulders selling at \$3 65 and sides at \$5 55a5 75, the latter for clear, and common hams at 6164634c.

The demand for hams has been good at 61647c for common, and 81/a9c for sugar cured. The

stock of the latter is greatly reduced and the demand is good. In the grocery market there has been a good demand, and prices of all kinds are firm, and sugar of all kinds is 34c higher. The demand from consumers is good and the stock is light, all parties buying sparingly, and with reference to their current wants. Beef cattle advanced 25c per cental, with a good demand from the city butchers and the Government contractors. The re-

previous week, but at the Covington side, lighter; consequent upon the troubles in Kentucky. Hogs are 25c higher, there being a large business done in slaughtering for the sake of the lard, all except the hams being rendered out by steam. We give a long and highly valuable synopsis of information from the agricultural districts, in our present issue, regarding the crops. It will be seen that the spring wheat is not in a promising condition, which is the principal kind sown in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. That in Western Missouri there has been a drought which injured the corn crop and grass, but with these exceptions, the crops are the most abundant which could have been desired. In this State, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the wheat crop is the largest ever gathered; the oat crop is a partial failure. The grass crop immensely large. Fruit of all kinds abundant. The facts lead inevitably to the conclusion that the surplus of breadstuffs for foreign chip ment will exceed any previous year. The corn crop is in a most promising condition, and will in all probability be immensely large and this will insure another heavy crop of pork.

Movements of the Southern Army The Memphis Bulletin of the 17th learns from the Grenada Appeal of a late date, that the Confederates, in considerable force, are moving upon Nashville, and we have a confirmation of it in the dispatches in our columns this morning. Murfreesboro', according to the dispatches, was as good as in the hands of General Forrect. It is intimated that the next move will be upon Nash-ville. It is understood that Beauregard has been shelved by Davis, and that Generals Price and Bragg are in command of the Southern army. The movements of Morgan in Kentucky and Ferrest in Tennessee, therefore, may be significant of an advance of the Southern army. If not, they will be speedily forced to fall back to their former position,—Evansville Journal.

Richard T. Jacob proposes in the Louis-ville papers to be one of fif een hundred or two thousand men to furnish their own horses, guns pments, and place themselves alo of Morgan and whip him or perish in the attempt. That is the way to do it.